unskilled. Special employment programmes are in operation to provide supplementary employment both to the educated and uneducated persons in rural and urban areas, which include IRDP, JRY/EAS in rural areas and NRY, PMIUPEP and UBSP in urban areas, and PMRY specifically for the educated, both in rural and urban areas. The State Governments are also involved in framing employment policies and programmes within their own State Plans.

Assistance provided to the unemployed youth registered with Employment Exchanges

2382. SHRI JOYANTA ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of unemployed youths whose names have been registeered in the Employment Exchanges;

(b) the State-wise figures of such registered unemployed youth who have been provided assistance under different centrally sponsored schemes; and

(c) the State-wise figures of Employment provided through Employment Exchanges during this period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) The State-wise number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, who were on the live registered of employment exchanges in the country at the end of 30th September, 1996 and their number placed in employment by the employment exchanges during the period January-September, 1996 is furnished in the statement enclosed (*See* below)

Employment Exchanges sponsor the names of registered candidates as per the demands/requisitions received from employers. No separate statistics on the number of persons provided with employment in centrally sponsored schemes is maintained.

Statement

Number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges and their number placed in employment.

(In thousands)

States/Union Territories	Number of Placements made during Jan.— September, 1996	Number on Live Register as at the end of 30th September, 1996
1.	2	3
States		
1. Andhra Pradesh	10.4	2920.1
2. Arunachal Pradesh	@	7.0
3. Assam	1.4	1285.6
4. Bihar	11.8	3698.1
5. Goa	1.1	105.0
6. Gujarat	28.5	945.0
7. Haryana	12.9	734.9

1.	2	3
8. Himachal Pradesh	3.1	635.9
9. Jammu & Kashmir	@	149.1
10. Karnataka	13.5	1806.2
11. Kerala	11.3	3392.4
12. Madhya Pradesh	11.0	2312.2
13. Maharashtra	16.6	3830.0
14. Manipur	0.5	290.0
15. Meghalaya	0.1	27.8
16. Mizoram	0.1	47.7
17. Nagaland	0.1	19.7
18. Orissa	3.1	970.9
19. Punjab	2.5	528.8
20. Rajasthan	8.5	896.9
21. Sikkim*		
22. Tamil Nadu	10.9	3587.4
23. Tripura	0.5	205.4
24. Uttar Pradesh	8.3	2515.3
25. West Bengal	6.5	5417.1
Union Territories		21.4
		145.5
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		4.9
27. Chandigarh	0.1	1072.2
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.6	5.0
29. Delhi	@	9.7
30. Daman & Diu	9.6	151.2
31. Lakshadweep	@	
32. Pondicherry	0.1	
	0.1	
TOTAL:	173.3	37738.3

Note:—1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.
2. @Figures less than 50.
3. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Role of KVIC in increasing rural prosperity

2383. SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the role of KVIC in increasing rural prosperity;

(b) the full details of such objectives of KVIC;

(c) whether it is a fact that these objectives are not being attained;

(d) preventive action taken by KVIC to weed out errant and corrupt entrepreneurs and benami concerns; and

(e) steps proposed to cleanse the present method of loan sanction by KVIC?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) The main objective of KVIC is to generate gainful employment opportunities in rural areas through implementation of khadi and village industries activities by utilising locally available raw